notably biomass and bio fuels. The successful completion of the test projects will pave the way for starting a Village Energy Security Programme (VESP) with suitable provision for Central Financial Assistance.

Statement

Details of proposals received from Chhattisgarh for programmes/ schemes of this Ministry

Sl.No.	Proposals received
I.	**Remote Village Electrification**
1.	Electrification of 100 remote villages through solar photovoltaic power plans/systems.
2.	Electrification of 5 de-electrified remove villages through solar photovoltaic power plants.
3.	Electrification of 50 remote villages through bio-diesel.
II.	**Energy Parks**
4.	Setting up of district level energy parks at District Kanker, Jagdalpur and Rajnandgaon.
III.	**Urban & Industrial Waste**
5.	Generation of power from 20 tonnes per day vegetable & fruit market waste at Raipur.
IV.	**Biomass Gasifier**
6.	200 kw biomass gasifier project by M/s Unique Structures & Towers Ltd. Raipur.
7.	300 kw biomass gasifier project by M/s Shiv Shakti Steel Ltd., Raigarh.
8.	1000 kw biomass gasifier project by M/s Saket Industries Ltd. Chhattisgarh.

Deregulation for the growth of wind energy

3654. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deregulation of the energy industry will provide a huge impetus for the growth of wind energy;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has increased its total wind energy capacity by 42 per cent;

(c) whether it is a fact that the wind power industry had demanded more concessions regarding equipments used for generation of wind power; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Electricity Act, 2003 attempts to deregulate the power sector in the country. Accordingly, license for setting up grid-interactive renewable power plants, including wind electric generators, is not required under this Act, subject to certain conditions. The underlying objective of deregulation is to eventually benefit the consumer of electricity.

(b) During 2004-05, 1111 MW of grid-interactive wind power capacity has been installed, which corresponds to around 31 per cent of the cumulative wind power installed capacity of 3595 MW, as on 31.3.05.

(c) and (d) Wind power receives numerous concessions in the form of fiscal incentives like 80 per cent accelerated depreciation, concessional custom and excise duties and preferential tariffs in most potential States. As a result, 13 per cent of the additional power generation installed capacity set up during the first 3 years, *i.e.*, 2002-03 to 2004-05 of the Tenth Plan has come from wind power alone against a target of 5 per cent. Accordingly, the target for wind power for this period has been exceeded by as much as 160 per cent. The progress in this sector is highly satisfactory.

Setting up hydrogen energy projects by foreign companies

3655. SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed foreign companies to set up hydrogen energy projects in India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the names of the hydrogen energy projects currently functioning in the country and projects proposed to be set up in future; and

(d) the role of hydrogen energy in the overall national energy security?